

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Mr. Burleson seems disposed to carry the cable warfare into Africa.  
 One story says that the great Napoleon also tried to commit suicide.  
 The house of Howse Bros., Nashville, is apparently divided against itself.  
 "We thank God and take courage," exclaims Col. George Harvey. As if he were not already invincible.  
 Not in singing perhaps, but Tennesseeans are now joining in the waltz on the Rhine.  
 Even Uncle Sam's sailors will appreciate a Christmas visit to the old home land.  
 Bonar Law confesses that he is no match for William G. McAdoo. He has more jobs than he can handle.  
 The interstate commerce commission blandly gives its advice on the railroad problem just as if it had been asked.  
 According to present prospects, freedom of the seas will hardly be agreed on until freedom of the air will have to be considered.  
 Another evidence that the war is over is seen in Sir Tom Lipton's announced purpose to undertake another yacht race.  
 Everything seems to be spreading out lately. Alabama is now agitating for the enactment of a statewide tick law.  
 Speculation on commercial development in air navigation put Aladdin's lamp productions in the piker class.  
 This day England expects every man to do his duty, though with 1500 candidates in the field the path may not be entirely clear.

After a careful inspection of the landscape, Prince Frederic Charles decided that he was not out for being a king of Finland.  
 Maybe it was the report that Germany was to be changed into a furniture factory that started the recent toward pacifism.  
 Whether self-determination shall be extended to determination for the other fellow is an issue now emanating from the discussion.  
 War savings stamps make ideal Christmas gifts. Those who have already bartered for would come in handy.  
 In a few days Christmas will be here. But then it will only be a few days longer until the legislature meets.  
 Not many more days now until that 500 reporters will be flooding the wires with stories of who's who at the peace conference.  
 Just now, the country is wondering what has become of Billy Mason. His cousin Walt seems to be getting all the publicity these days.  
 We have not yet been informed as to what became of those returning Russian prisoners who were refused permission to re-enter their country.  
 A "civil" war in Germany would doubtless be an improvement of the civil war which the world experienced for more than four years.  
 If a shipload or two of those Chinese eggs, at 30 cents a hundred, should arrive in this country just now, it is doubtful whether any questions would be asked as to their age.  
 Peru is willing that Uncle Sam help to conciliate Chile, but since the latter has riveted herself to the disputed province, she is not bothering over conciliation.  
 The Detroit News suggests that Jim Ham Lewis might be sent down to compose that South American amiable. Or why not a senatorial committee?

Speaking of optimism under difficulties, the Germans are preparing for a justification on New Year's day—to celebrate victory—no, the success of the revolution.  
 Since they are hardly ever found at work, an exchange wonders where the Bolsheviks get the money which they always seem to be plentifully supplied.  
 Curtis Jett has also been turned out of the Kentucky penitentiary to enter the ministry. This reminds us—what has become of Harry Orchard?  
 Everybody desiring to join Judge Gary's society for the reduction of the high cost of living by cutting down your own profits may now speak or forever hold your peace. Not all at once, however.  
 An exchange dissects from the belvis of the National City bank that Americans absorb foreign securities freely. This is on the ground that it would tend to deplete our stock of gold. The burden of proof, however, is on the newspaper. It is probable that great quantities of these securities can be had by the simple process of extending credits to American products—which would move to keep the stream of gold flowing this way—in interest—and instead of saving it.

## NOTES OF THE CAPITAL

"Reconstruction" is a disturbing word in Washington. There are 100,000 female clerks who have flocked into that city for government work, and it is expected that jobs will be left after the signing of the peace treaty for only about 5,000. The result is that a large portion of the time of every senator now is taken up with hearing the pleas of these employees, who are visiting senators' offices in the hope of securing transfers to departments which are permanent in their nature.

It is estimated that about 55,000 employees, male and female, will be let out of work by June 1, and these must seek other employment.  
 Resident Washington is disturbed also at the cessation of public building, the contracts for which are being canceled rapidly. A year ago there was a serious situation faced by the housing corporation. There were thousands of clerks who had come in the city who were sleeping in crowded apartments. The recent epidemic of the influenza has taken a large toll because of these crowded and unsanitary conditions. Many really pathetic incidents are reported of the sickness and death of young girls, far away from homes and friends, attracted to the great capital by the glamor of the war work and what seemed to be high pay, but owing to the heavy expenses, really left them little.  
 In the senate a few days since, Senator Reed, of Missouri, made a statement as to the work on many of the buildings which had been started in order to meet the crowded conditions. One of these is an hotel of 2,000 rooms which was expected to furnish a cheap rooming house for clerks on moderate salaries. Over a million and a half dollars had already been expended, and it was about three-fourths completed. Senators were demanding that the work stop. The taxpayers' money will have been spent to a useless purpose, unless this building can be occupied in some way. It was suggested by Senator Reed that it would be completed for an hospital for the overseas wounded soldiers. There will be need of buildings of this kind. This but indicates the manifold problem.

Speaking of such hospitals, there came up in the house the other afternoon the proposition to purchase a watering place hotel in Kentucky to be used as such an hospital for returning soldiers. Although the proposition had the support of the surgeon-general's office, as well as the war department, there was an acrimonious debate and party lines were tightly drawn. There were several roll calls at which the majority was not over half a dozen one way or the other. Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, accused Representative Gillett, of Connecticut, of having injected sectionalism into the debate, and, indeed, it was quite evident that under the surface there had grown up a strong feeling of partisanship, partly fed on prejudice against the south. It is whispered about Washington that the south has obtained too many cantonments and profit too much on the war. Those who make the charge do not think for a moment of the superior southern climate, or the greater convenience to seaboard.  
 There has been a remarkable demonstration of unity in the fighting of the war, and no section has risen to the emergency more loyally and devotedly than the south, but there are rumblings which indicate that the drums of sectional feeling are beginning to beat, and there are those envious of southern leadership and accomplishment who wish to raise false issues to divide the country.

No leader has risen to his position in Washington because he was a southerner, but it is a very notable fact that during the period which has tried the country the south furnished the able men who held the reins. Besides the president himself, born and educated in the south, might be mentioned: our own Will McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, now acknowledged by all classes to have made the ablest of all secretaries of the treasury; Josephus Daniels, the secretary of the navy, after a long period of ridicule and criticism now conceded to have made of the navy a fighting machine second to none. He was editor of the Raleigh News and Observer before entering the cabinet. Secretary of Agriculture Houston is a southern man, as are Atty.-Gen. Gregory and Postmaster-General Burleson.

In the senate, Martin, of Virginia, is chairman of finance and leader of the majority party. Simmons, of North Carolina, is chairman of the committee on commerce, and has charge of the revenue bill. The spokesman for the administration often is John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. On the house side, old Champ Clark, of Missouri, continues to be a tower of strength and will be majority leader after his term as speaker expires. Kitchin, of North Carolina, has been accused of saying many things which he didn't say. The North Carolinian has decided views and doesn't truckle, so he has been a target of abuse for the organs of privilege. But his work in framing revenue bills meets with the highest praise where he is known. Our own Judge Moon is chairman of the post-office and postroads committee which spends nearly \$400,000,000 a year. Cordell Hull, another Tennesseean, is an expert on the income tax, and though he doesn't speak often, always has an attentive hearing when he does. Judge Sims, of our state, has been in congress a long time, and is now the president's right hand man on corporation questions.  
 When the record of the democratic party for the years in which Woodrow Wilson shall have been president

is fully written, there will be compiled a record of accomplishments short of none other in the history of the republic. The administration was put in office as progressive and it has justified the name. Legislation of the most far-reaching effect in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the country has been enacted. If none other than the income tax and the federal bank system, the benefits in an economic way would have justified any other shortcomings. How could the war have been successfully fought except for the financial stability due to our banking system and the ease with which money was raised by means of the income tax.  
 It is too bad that apparently we are approaching a period of partisan bitterness, with congress at loggerheads with the executive. The republicans will not likely take ex-President Taft's advice to "get in on the bandwagon," but, at any rate, much has been done in the last six years and that the country will not ultimately elect a congress to coincide with the executive, whatever decision it may reach is inconceivable. The decision must be made whether forward-looking men such as McAdoo, Baker, Daniels and the like shall be retired from the leadership in the nation, or whether the old-fashioned stand-patters of the Root-Penrose-Lodge variety shall control our national and international policies.

It is needless for a democratic newspaper to make any attempt to conceal the fact that official Washington was not pleased at the president's decision to go abroad. You could observe as much even in the lack of applause which greeted the executive when he appeared to read his valedictory before sailing. When his picture was flashed on the screen at a moving-picture house, the American "proletariat" gave a similar exhibition. There was not the enthusiasm of the old days. This is keenly to be regretted. But there has scarcely been any great man in history who has not gone through such periods of lessened popularity. Gladstone, as he took up new laws, rule in Ireland, and others, suffered actual retirement, greater strength, but this symptom of the crucial moment when he enters on what is really the most important phase of the war is the more disloyal and un-American. The physical battle of the war probably is over. But the battle of spiritual weapons is still under way. The president did not urge that this country enter the war merely for the sake of crushing Germany. He intended to strike down the Prussian military power, but not that alone. He knows that unless militarism is eliminated from the governments of all countries and the world reorganized on a new basis, wars will be renewed. Lloyd George says that "gigantic armies must not be permitted in the future, because they tempt nations to make war."

Those who have studied the lives and thoughts of the two men believe that Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George will advocate much the same things at the peace table. The only handicap which the Welshman may have is that he has perhaps had to concede something to the Tories in order to remain in office. The president has a similar obstructionist element behind his heels who are seeking to trip him and cause a failure of his plans. But they reckon not with their man.  
 Mr. Taft very well says that if the league is not formed the war is a failure. The London Spectator is more frank even than that. It predicts, in case of an old-fashioned peace, a general revolution. Even Mr. Roosevelt admits that two of the great nations may be bound by such ties that arbitration might always take the place of wars. He hopes that we shall make a treaty with Great Britain. This is an approach unquestionably to a general agreement. The New York Times calls the former president's attention to the fact that already Mr. Bryan had negotiated such a treaty with our friends across the water, along with twenty-nine other countries. With a league of nations, further strengthened by such arbitration agreements as Mr. Bryan had negotiated, war would be very, very difficult.  
 Then, too, the faith of the democratic nations is at stake. We know the puny irresponsibility of the ambitious autocrats, who make "scraps of paper" of treaties. But here is our situation: Through the president our terms have been repeatedly announced. No word of protest was heard. The enemy submitted to them specifically. Then the president asked our associates if they were agreeable. They were, except with certain reservations. That's the status today. Is it not as disloyal to our country now to oppose the president as when Old Glory was being advanced on the battle line?  
 Furthermore, the senate or Washington does not represent the country in its relation to the president. One of the self-deceptions to which the national capital is prone is that it controls public sentiment. Before the November, 1916, election the last place to go to secure a correct prognosis was either Washington or New York, and it will be remembered that certain metropolitan papers announced the election of Hughes, even after the ballots had been cast against him. So it is to-day, we believe, the droning debates in the senate chamber are a poor criterion of national or international sentiment. Go out into factory, or mine or crowded street and you would know better.  
 Washington is peeved because it has no one in the White House. That city is like a great beehive without

a queen bee. It is the champagne without the bubble. It no longer knows if it is the political center of the country or of the world.

The senate has become very jealous of its prerogatives. For a year before the war and all during that struggle it surrendered the legislative functions, but now it would take them all back and more. It must not only ratify treaties, but must negotiate them. It must be both attorney and judge.

The truth is that congress has sunk more and more into insignificance. The debates are not reported in the newspapers. It is a sad fact, but the president isn't to blame for this, it is congress itself. It is said that scarcely an important bill is drawn in that body. They come from the departments. Our government has become more and more bureaucratic.

Suffrage is now a sure bet at the capital. With the promise of the vote of Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, the resolution is considered certain of passage before March 4. Then for the ratification. Fortunately the Tennessee legislature may take it up the same time it does the prohibition amendment.

Our local matters are in good shape in Washington. Senator McKellar has shown himself indefatigable in assisting local committees, and by reason of his high place on the military affairs committee, occupies a position of great influence on all questions affecting Chickamauga park. Judge Moon, by reason of his long service in the house and his warm friendship for many of the most eminent men in the government, can by a word, as he has done many times, often bring about important results for this district and for the regions adjacent thereto. Gordon Lee has served several terms from the Seventh, Georgia, district with distinction, and has the situation well in hand.

It happened very fortunately that the order, ordering the discontinuance of work on the Rossville road, contained clerical error and had to be recalled. This gave about forty-eight hours for the Chattanooga committee to take up the matter, and by prompt action through Gen. Marshall's office, the general staff was reached and decided to release the order without any reference to Camp Greenleaf. So the work will go on.  
 Major Lockett, of the quartermaster construction department, was anxious that the action be rescinded and was much pleased at the result.

As for a permanent brigade post, the outlook seems good. We shall have an army of from 300,000 to 600,000 men following peace. The old forts will be needed for housing it, and also some of the new cantonments. Already there is a law authorizing the use of Chickamauga for a brigade post. It was passed in 1912. The difficulty is that there has never been an appropriation for the purpose. It would be difficult, possibly impossible, to secure an appropriation now. No new appropriations are being made. The only new work going on seems to be Senator Hoke Smith's pet scheme at Columbus, Ga. All other new work has been stopped. We are fortunate not to have the road work near here and the hospital work stopped. The plan which is looked on with most favor at Washington, so far as the brigade post is concerned, is to remodel the barracks at the fort for officers' quarters, which, with the other buildings there, would take care of the officers of a brigade very nicely. The men would, of course, be put in the cantonments recently erected. The plans for the brigade post will not interfere in the slightest with the medical officers' training camp at Greenleaf, which is expected to complete, a general revolution. Even Mr. Roosevelt admits that two of the great nations may be bound by such ties that arbitration might always take the place of wars. He hopes that we shall make a treaty with Great Britain. This is an approach unquestionably to a general agreement. The New York Times calls the former president's attention to the fact that already Mr. Bryan had negotiated such a treaty with our friends across the water, along with twenty-nine other countries. With a league of nations, further strengthened by such arbitration agreements as Mr. Bryan had negotiated, war would be very, very difficult.

In New York we see the sad side of the war. There are the lame, halt and blind soldiers just off the transports. Some of our own Thirtieth boys are among them. They will soon be home and tell with their own lips their modest stories of the acts which marked them as descendants of the heroes of King's mountain.  
 "The Columbian Union" should be reminded that forming a Ku Klux Klan is a capital offense under the laws of Tennessee.  
 Gov. Harding, of Iowa, is a militant of the order of Artemus Ward, who was so patriotic that he was willing to sacrifice all of his wife's relatives on the altar of his country.  
 The senate has not yet elevated the white flag to the suffrage besiegers, but there are indications that an unconditional surrender is imminent.  
 The new Turk "administration" insists that it will take care of the conspirators who threw the country into war if the allies will only allow it to get at them.  
 Mr. Wilson's notions about freedom of the seas are probably grounded in his conception of justice and fair play more than on what effect it might have had on any particular war.  
 An exchange suggests that, inasmuch as industry will need some of them, all returning soldiers must not be permitted to run for office or write books. The Chattanooga circuits must also be supplied.

## "CALL FOR HERR HOHENZOLLERN!"



## MAJ. W. J. COLBURN

Maj. Webster J. Colburn lived to a ripe old age, and up to the very last continued his active daily pursuits. He was a man of indefatigable energy both mentally and physically.

For a period of fifty-two years he has been in the insurance business of Chattanooga. He had seen the small town of the 60's develop into the city of today. His mind was not satisfied with the narrow harness of a circumscribed business career. He took the keenest interest in all public movements.

He was a student of history and followed closely the political and other movements of his own time. With firm convictions for the right, and a courage to denounce evil deeds, no matter how powerful, he frequently took the leadership of the minority, and if his services to the community in that respect were summed up he would be voted among those who have given most to Chattanooga. His activities and interests were varied. Coming to the city as a soldier in the federal army, and marrying here Miss Ada Brabson, the daughter of Congressman Brabson, he was one of those veterans of the civil war who in broad and fraternal spirit extended the right hand of fellowship to his former enemies, and brought about in this city, earlier perhaps than anywhere else, the spirit of reunion which has been so valuable to the community, and in time has spread everywhere over the nation. His record in the civil war was most honorable and he was discharged as a brevet major. Since that time he has continued to take a keen interest in the veteran organizations, and served for many years as adjutant-general of the army of the Cumberland. Maj. Colburn's last official position was as a member of the Chickamauga Park commission. In his early life he was for several terms an alderman in the Chattanooga city council. In 1877 he was a candidate for mayor, but was defeated. He was a life-long democrat of the old school, and profoundly grounded in the fundamental principles of his party, yet he was not hide-bound or partisan. His insurance business was always conducted with the greatest care as to detail and scrupulous regard for the rights of policyholder as well as the company. He was the organizer and president of the only fire insurance company ever operated in Chattanooga, the Mountain City. He was a member of the first police commission ever appointed for this city, and by his fearless regard for law enforcement, helped to clean the city. Of late years his activities, of course, have not been so pronounced, but he was at the head of the league for municipal ownership which secured the passage of an enabling act for the purchase of the waterworks plant. Even when he stood alone against the courts redress of grievances in the interest of the public. He forced the city to do away with the use of "script" and stopped several expenditures which were unwise and extravagant.  
 Every community needs just such earnest, courageous and efficient citizens who will make the public's interests their own, and will fearlessly and unselfishly defend the interests of the people.  
 The name of Maj. Colburn will always be remembered with reverence in this community to which he gave his long life of service.

## cause they are not on the square.

A wise wife conceals nothing from her husband—except her own faults. A man usually makes a virtue of the means he uses to conceal his faults.

It is not always common sense that counts—sometimes it's the uncommon kind.  
 Some men have a mania for shutting doors in summer and leaving them open in winter.  
 A man's reputation for wisdom depends less on what he really knows than it does on what he doesn't say.  
 A woman's idea of enforced idleness is to have so much money that it would keep her busy trying to spend it.  
 If many a so-called great man should come back to earth and glance over his own biography, undoubtedly it would surprise him more than any one else.

## RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

## Me and Bill.

I'm glad I said, "I won't be Kaiser," when I was asked, upon a time; Bill took the job, but I was wiser, and went on writing deathless rhymes. Bill took up lodgings in a palace, that glittered like a sheet of steel; he drank beer from a golden chalice, and had a pie at every meal. His name was known from the Nymanas up to the farthest wastes of snow; while I went on producing stanzas that brought me twenty cents a throw. He had a boom that was surprising, a sway no mortal king deserves, and meager monarchs watched him kaising, and tried to imitate his curves. Great was his state, and great his splendor, but he would have them greater still, and he remarked, "I'll bust a fender, or be the whole world's ruler, Bill!" While I, a pale of poor condition, sang mad-ryms for pork and beans; the limit of my pale ambition was pink cheeks from the magazines. Tonight I'm sitting in my shanty my conscience working as it should; for gents like Shakespeare, me and Dante, have done no harm if little good. And Hill is sitting in the shadow, an outlanded, sick, sore-hearted chump; he thought to reach an El Dorado, and only reached the nearest dump. All worldly splendors I'm despising; I love this but I call my own; I'm glad I didn't take up kaising, when Prussia offered me the throne.

## THE LAST WORD IN BAKING THAT GOOD

## Butter Krust Bread

"NUFF SAID"

Made by CAMERON & BARR CO.  
 Phone Main 198

## Say, Girls!

You had better reserve that box of Cigars for "Him" at once! Standard brands will be scarce this Christmas.

## Kelth's

MISS HOLLADAY'S

13 West Eighth Street

Phone Main 3125

FINE

CANDIES

## ELECTRIC MOTORS

ALL SIZES

Largest Stock in City—Immediate Delivery

MILLS & LUPTON SUPPLY CO.

The House of Super-Service

Phones Main 115, 608, 1475, 6966

## SAVE COAL

The fuel situation, insofar as coal is concerned, is practically the same as last winter—Coal must be saved.

## USE GAS

Not only because it saves coal, but because it saves time, labor and money as well.

Ask Us About Gas

## Chattanooga Gas Company

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

(Chicago News.)

Born diplomats handle the truth with care.

Fortune seldom roasts on the banner of the faint-hearted.

Some circulars are so-called liars.